

$$2.5) H(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = 1 + \lambda \left(1 - H_1(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) H_2(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) \right)$$

$$= 1 + \lambda \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} (1 + 2\cos(\mu)) \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} (1 + 2\cos(\nu)) \right) \right]$$

2.6) Implementing H using H_1 and H_2 allows for decreased computation time (less multiplies)

Implementing the standard H requires 9 multiplies per input point, whereas implementing H using H_1 and H_2 only requires 6 multiplies per input point